The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE COOPER'S COW TRADE; OR, TIT FOR TAT.

Josephus Allen was a cooper. He had a little shop in the outskirts of the village, where he shaved and thumped away, early and late. A more honest man never lived—or, at least, he was as honest as man need be. He owned a respectable dwelling and a few acres of land, and he kept a pig and some hens, and a cow; this brute property being under the especial care of Mrs. Allen. It was generally acknowledged that nobody's pig was so sleek and fat as Mrs. Allen's; nobody's eggs were so large, and sure to be fresh; and nobody's butter was so sweet and so yellow. "This is Mrs. Josephus Allen's pork;" "This is Mrs. Josephus Allen's butter;" "Mrs. Allen brought these eggs in;"—let the shopkeeper thus announce, and the things were bought immediately. And Josephus himself occupied a place equally as firm in the confidence of his fellows.—His word was as good as a bond; his work was always well and promptly done; and his barrels and tubs and firkins were in great demand.

One spring Josephus met with a sad misfortune. His cow broke the floor of the barn, and falling through broke her leg—broke it so badly that mending it was out of the question. The cow died. What should he do for one in her place?

"You must go and buy one," said his wife.

"Yes, but cows must be very high this season," said Allen.

"Never mind, a cow we must have; and, I think, you ought to get a good one for fifteen dollars—a good new milch cow."

"Ah—but the fifteen dollars—what shall we do for them?"

"I can let you have ten of them, ten dollars that I have laid up from the sale of butter and eggs."

Thus furnished with the "sinews of trade," Josephus started forth in search of a cow; and, after tramping a whole day without finding what he sought, he finally brought up at Mr. John Potman's. He had seen many just such cows as he wanted, but they were not to be bought. He had thus far avoided Mr. Potman, because he had no very exalted opinion of that individual's honesty. In fact, it was current opinion that John Potman "took the advantage" whenever he could. But now he concluded he would take a look at Potman's stock, trusting that he knew enough about cows not to be too badly cheated in a trade.

John Potman was a farmer, and did considerable business in buying and selling cattle; and he also loaned money to needy men, at exhorbitant rates of interest, but he took no mortgages for security. When he loaned money, he wanted a right out bill of sale of some good property, and thus did much stock, in horses, oxen and cows, fall into his hands.

It was the next morning after his days' tramp, when Josephus called upon Mr. Potman; and when he made known his want, he was informed that he had just come in the "nick of time."

"I've got just exactly the animal you want," said the stock-trader; "a fine large cow, healthy and strong, kind and gentle; an easy milker, with a calf three weeks old. I took her only a few days ago for a debt; come and look at her."

Josephus followed Mr. Potman to the barn, where the cow was pointed out. She appeared to be all that was represented.—She had a large, good frame; was of a light red color; and was in respectable flesh. The udder was ample, and when Josephus tried the teats, he found that they yielded the milk freely.

"How much milk does she give?" asked Josephus.

"I haven't had a chance to find out exactly," replied Potman. "I've only had her a few days, and the calf has run with her all the time; but the man that I got her of told me she would give, on an average, twelve quarts at a milking, in the height of feed. If I had not already more stock than I can feed, I would not sell her at any price. Now, just look at that calf.—Isn't it a beauty?"

Josephus was inclined to the opinion that this was the cow he wanted.

"She cannot be very old," he said, looking at the rings on her horns where the growth of each year is marked.

"The man said she was eight years old," replied Potman, "and I should not call her much younger. I guess she is eight."

Josephus walked round the cow several times, and finally asked her price.

"I ought to have twenty dollars, Mr. Allen. She's worth it—every cent."

Josephus shook his head. He could not pay so much for a cow. Then followed a long discussion upon the value of such an animal; and finally Potman grew generous. He let the cow go for fifteen dollars, though with seemingly painful reluctance. Josephus paid the money, and drove the cow home. He did not want the calf, so that very night he sold it to a neighbor, who wanted it to mate one that he already owned.

On the following morning the cow was milked and turned into the pasture. The quantity of milk given on this morning was remarkably small; but then it was not to be wondered at. The cow probably missed her calf, and had eaten nothing.—At night, however, after cropping the tender grass all day, she would be sure to give a good account of herself.

During that afternoon, Amos Bean dropped in at the cooper's shop. Amos was a neighbor, and a very warm friend. He was a farmer in a small way, sometimes working at house-building. He soon learned that Josephus had purchased a cow of John Potman.

"I don't understand," said Amos. "Potman is buying good cows. I heard him say, only two days ago, that he wanted four good milkers for his dairy. What did you pay him?"

"Fifteen dollars."

"Cheap enough at this season, for a good cow. However, it may be it's all right."

In the evening the cow came home from the pasture with about as lank an udder as she carried away in the morning, and not over a quart of milk could be obtained from her. Mrs. Allen was horror-stricken, while her husband looked on aghast.

What could it mean? The pasture was one of the best in the country, and the grass was green and tender.

Just then, Amos Bean came along again. He had feared something from the first.—He instituted a thorough examination, and pretty soon an exclamation of astonishment signified that he had found the "mice."

"Look here!" said he, pulling open the cow's mouth.

Josephus looked, and found that the animal was almost toothless!

"But," he gasped, "it can't be her age. Her horns don't show it."

"Don't they?" echoed Amos; "look a little closer. The upper rings have been scraped down, and the surface colored! The cat is out! The cow has been a good milker, but she's got bravely over it now. She must be towards twenty years old; and I reckon that for some years past she has been fed on swill!"

Josephus Allen was beside himself with pain and mortification.

"By the jumpin' Jonathan," he swore, "I'll go back to John Potman immediately. I'll make him take the cow and return my money; and I'll tell him just what I think of him."

"Don't you do any such thing," said Amos. "Potman would only laugh at you. It was what he would call a fair trade; and if you got cheated he would say it was your own fault. I know him well.—If there is any way in which we can come up with the rascal, I'll study it out. Just keep quiet until to-morrow, and let me think the matter over. Do not say a word to anybody."

Josephus promised that he would obey the instructions of his friend, and Amos then went away.

The poor cooper did not sleep a wink all that night. The loss of his money was something to one in his situation; but that was as nothing compared with the outrage which he felt had been put upon him. His wife, too, worried a great deal; for she supposed the purchase money of the cow was almost a dead loss; and she also supposed that her husband would be well laughed at for allowing himself to be so cheated.

On the following morning, Amos Bean came and announced that he had just thought of a plan by which Mr. Potman could be corrected.

"I owe the old skinflint a punishment," said he, "and if you will trust your cow in my hands, I think I'll pay him off for both you and myself. In the meantime, you may take one of my cows, and use her until we can make arrangements for getting another one."

Josephus did not stop to ask many questions. He allowed Amos to take the antiquated animal away, and in return he brought back a good cow belonging to his friend.

Amos Bean put the old cow into a close stall, where she could not be seen by the passers by, and one of his first manipulative operations was to saw off the tips of her horns, and darken what was left with a mixture of potash, after which he rubbed them down with a little French polish. A bottle of dye-stuff, made of logwood and iron, carefully applied, changed the cow's color from a light red to a beautiful brindle.

One afternoon, Bean saw John Potman in the store, and went in and purchased a piece of tobacco. After passing the time of day with the skinflint, he started to go out, and then, turning as though he had forgotten something:

"Oh—look here, Stanley," said he, addressing the storekeeper, "If Seth Folsom comes in here, I wish you'd tell him he can see that cow this evening; I've got one that will suit him exactly." And with this Amos left the store. He had gone but a few steps, however, when he heard his name pronounced.

"Mr. Bean! Ah!—stop a moment! You spoke of a cow?"

It was John Potman. Amos had expected this, for he knew that the old rascal still wanted two or three good milkers.

"Yes, sir," said Bean.

"What have you got?"

"A cow that has been left with me by a friend who wants money."

"What is she?"

"Come and see for yourself."

"When can I see her?"

"She will be in my yard at sundown this evening."

"I'll come and look at her."

That evening, when Amos drove his cattle up from the pasture, he turned the old cow out into the yard with them. A handsomer brindle, in the fading daylight, was never seen; her horns were dark and glossy; and her bag was so full that the milk ran out from the teats in streams.—In a little while Mr. Potman came. He looked at the distended udder, and nodded with satisfaction.

"How old is she?" he asked.

"I think she is eight this spring," replied Amos.

"What is the price?"

"Twenty-five dollars."

"That's too much."

"Very well, I didn't ask you to buy."

"But—I should like just such a cow, if I could get her at a fair price. Let's have a look at her mouth."

"There it is," said Amos; and he felt perfectly safe in saying so—for he had handled the cow's mouth until she would have it handled no more. In short, she was afraid of pain.

Potman made several attempts to look into her mouth, but was forced to give it up as a bad job.

"I guess you'll find it all right," said Amos, as he drew up the stool, and prepared to milk the aged animal.

Mr. Potman stood by and saw the cow milked. He saw a large wooden pail filled to the brim, and then a small tin pail filled besides. It was the largest quantity of milk he had ever seen from one cow at one milking.

"Does she usually give as much as that?" he asked.

"I don't think I ever milked less at an evening's milking," replied Amos, as he arose and kicked the stool back.

"But twenty-five dollars is rather high, Mr. Bean."

"Well, what of it? You haven't got to pay for her. I don't think Seth Folsom will grumble at the price. If he does, he isn't the man I take him for."

Amos had turned to go into the house, when Potman called him back.

"Is twenty-five dollars the least you will take for that cow?"

"Yes, sir!"

"And I can have her for that?"

"I said so."

"Then she is mine."

And John Potman gave Bean twenty-five dollars, and drove home the cow. After ten, Amos went to the village, and gave Josephus the money he had obtained for the cow.

"But," said the cooper, opening his eyes with wonder, "I can't take all of this."

"It's all yours," returned Amos. "It's just what Potman paid me for the cow.—I told him I was selling her for a friend."

By nine o'clock the story had leaked out in Stanley's store; and before the villagers had separated for the night, it had been pretty generally circulated. It was as good as a holiday; for the people knew Potman's deceitful, niggerly character, and it was refreshing to know that, for once, he had been forced to put on the right boot.

The following day was a rainy one, and at night, when Mr. Potman's cows came from the pasture, he fancied that his new purchase had changed color most marvelously. She was drabbled all over, as though soused in a vat of old coffee, and the dark liquid was still dripping from her hair.—Her bag was as lank as a dish-cloth, with hardly milk enough in it to pay for the milking. With an oath, and a vigorous assault, Potman managed to see just far enough into the cow's mouth to satisfy him that the front teeth were all gone!—He examined the horns, and found that they had been fixed!

"* * * It's the old cow!" I dare not write the opening remarks of Potman on that occasion. To say that he swore as "our army did in Flanders," hardly expresses the fact.

A few days afterwards, Potman met Amos Bean in the street.

"Bean," said he, trying to smile as he spoke, "you are a coon; you did that well! But tell me one thing. I know how you changed her color, but I don't know how you managed to get that enormous bag of milk into her that night; will you tell me?"

"Certainly," replied Amos. "It was all very simple. She'd been fed on barley pudding and oat-gruel, and hadn't been milked for five days!"

On his way home, John Potman rubbed his ear as though something had bitten it.

A FEMALE FORGER.

Criminal Folly of a Pennsylvania Young Lady.

It was on Tuesday of this week that a young lady entered Bushong's bank, and stepped up to the window of the paying-teller. The lady proved to be the daughter of a respectable citizen, residing in a romantic spot on the outskirts of the city. She is about twenty yers of age, quite prepossessing in appearance, affable manners, and very well educated. She presented a check purporting to be signed by her father, who is and has been a regular depositor for quite a number of years. With the check she passed in the bank book. The paying teller, Mr. Harner, eyed the check, then the young lady, and considering that so large an amount of money was to be drawn by the young lady, when her father might just as well have come to the bank himself, inasmuch as he was seen on Penn street nearly every day, the paying teller become somewhat suspicious, and directed the attention of Mr. Henry Bushong to the case.

Mr. Bushong came from his private office, and upon recognizing the young lady as the daughter of the person in whose name the check was drawn, and not thinking that so respectable a lady would be guilty of committing so gross a crime as forgery, he directed the money to be paid.

This was done, and out came every cent of the old gentleman's bank allowance, with the exception of some $80. The young lady took the money, went up to a side desk, very coolly rolled the bills up very carefully, placed them in her portemonnaie, and very innocently stepped out of the bank.

At her parent's house things moved on very smoothly. The beautiful and only daughter had left, as she stated, for the purpose of making a call and remaining down town with an intimate lady friend until the next day. The parents had consented to her going, knowing full well that there she should meet the object of her adoration. This person was a handsome young foreigner, a comparative stranger, good-looking, genteelly dressed, and not over twenty-four years of age. Tuesday night came and passed, and on Wednesday the old gentleman discovered that his bank book had been mislaid. Searching the premises thoroughly, it was not to be found. He immediately went to Bushong's bank, and made his loss known.

"Why," said an attache of the bank, "your book is not lost; your daughter brought it with her yesterday when she drew out that money." "Drew out what money?" asked the father in utter astonishment. And then was told the facts of the daughter's banking transactions. The amazement of the parent upon hearing such startling intelligence can be better imagined than described. The father then told the story of the strange foreign gentleman who had been paying his attentions to his daughter, and vague suspicions of forgery and elopement rose in the old man's mind. The young lady's friend was visited, but she knew nothing of the whereabouts of the missing daughter, and had not seen her for several days. Then the terrible facts had become plain, the beautiful daughter had truly committed forgery and had eloped.

The check was shown, and was found to have been drawn up in the lady's hand-writing, and the signature, which is very nicely and accurately imitated, is supposed to have been written by her lover. The daughter had never been to the bank before.

Who her lover is, is not definitely known. He arrived in this city a short time ago, formed the young lady's acquaintance through flirtation it is thought, and so managed affairs as to induce the innocent young girl to participate in the direct robbery of her father's dollars. It is supposed that the pair left Reading for New York on the afternoon train, and are ere this on a high road to ruin, spending the money in a jolly trip to lands far distant from here. The daughter left no word, letter, sign, nothing behind to tell the story of her flight. The parents are in total darkness as to her whereabouts, which places them in a very sad situation. Previous to this act she had always been a kind, modest and obedient child, loved by her parents and respected by a large circle of admiring friends, and this sudden blow is severely felt by those most intimately connected with the family.

The names of the parties are withheld out of respect to the good names of the parents of the erring daughter. It is to be hoped the steps taken to secure the malo-wretch and his prize will prove successful. Whether the twain are married, or whether the foreigner will only be true to his paramour until the money is all gone, remains to be seen.—*Reading Eagle.*

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF ITS OPERATIONS.

Among the greatest curses to the South are the National Currency system and the laws regulating it. The principle upon which it has been regulated is far worse.

Even if it be lawful, under the "power to coin money," it certainly is not expedient, for the Federal Government to decide for the people of North Carolina what and how much currency they shall use in the transaction of their business. Until we return to the principle of free banking, regulated only by the law of supply and demand in the volume of currency, we will continue to be ground to the earth just as we now are.

During the war the free banking system was supplanted by the National Currency system. That currency was limited in amount and restricted also in the manner of its distribution. The Government, having assumed that a certain amount of currency was sufficient for the uses of the country, ordered it to be distributed according to representative population. Subsequent amendments changed this rule of distribution.

We well remember an incident that occurred not very long after the close of the war. A New Yorker, who had called to see us on business, gave as a reason for a speedy return home that he was interested in the formation of a new bank. On being reminded of the fact that his State had already received more than its share, his response was that a prominent politician had been made a director and given a certain amount of stock, and that through his influence at Washington City, it was intended to secure "a slice from the Southern loaf."

How unequally the currency was distributed will be seen when it is stated that, in order to equalize its distribution among the several States upon the basis of wealth and population, an increase of ninety-four millions of dollars was required. Fifty-four millions of that increase have been ordered. But there still remains a deficiency of forty millions in different States to be filled before the proportion will be equalized. This deficiency was sought to be provided for, in part at least, by the requirement that after the whole of the fifty-four millions of circulation just referred to, shall have been distributed, twenty-five millions additional shall be withdrawn from banking associations organized in States having an excess, and distributed among States having less than their proportion. The twenty-five millions of circulation would be withdrawn from the following cities and States: New York City 5,018,000, Boston 11,403,000, Massachusetts Country Banks 2,894,000; Connecticut 2,997,000, Rhode Island 2,688,000. Have these twenty-five millions been withdrawn?

How well those "thrifty sons of toil," the New Englanders, provided for themselves, and at whose expense; in a word, how far the "slicing of the Southern loaf" was carried, will be seen from the following table compiled from the official report of the United States Currency:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	Circulation Per Capita.	
	1862.	1872.
Maine	10.33	12.1
New Hampshire	12.86	14.30
Vermont	17.84	20.09
Massachusetts	23.52	40.15
Rhode Island	26,73	61.56
Connecticut	30,08	33.41

SOUTHERN STATES.	Circulation Per Capita.	
	1862.	1872.
Virginia	12.41	3.19
North Carolina	5.28	1.62
South Carolina	8.65	3.28
George	7.86	1.93
Alabama	5.24	1.81
Louisiana	12.51	6.07

In other words, while in Vermont $20.09, in Connecticut $33,41, in Massachusetts $40,15, and in Rhode Island $61,56, per head, is allowed for the transaction of business, there is only allowed in South Carolina $3,28, in Georgia $1,93, in Alabama $1,81, and in North Carolina $1,65! The average Rhode Islander finds $61,56 in circulation necessary to his business comfort but the average North Carolinian must forsooth content himself with $1,62!

With this exhibit of facts before us, and remembering that the transformation of slaves into citizens has increased our need for a circulating medium just about fifty per cent., in North Carolina at least, by increasing the number of our citizens to that extent; and remembering also that gold and silver are no longer in circulation, we are justified in declaring the national currency system, regulated as it has been, to be a curse to the South. What we think of the Government, that imposes it on us, it perhaps would be disloyal to say.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Jeff. Davis' Alleged Disguise.

I am no admirer of Jeff. Davis. I am a Yankee, born between Saccarappa and Gorham Corner; am full of Yankee prejudices; but I think it wicked to lie even about him; or, for that matter, about the devil.

I was with the party that captured Jeff. Davis; saw the whole transaction from its beginning. I now say—and hope you will publish it—that Jeff. Davis did not have on, at the time he was taken, any garment such as is worn by women. He did have over his shoulders a water-proof article of clothing—something like a "Havelock." It was not in the least concealed. He wore a hat, and did not carry a pail of water on his head, nor carry pail, bucket or kettle in any way.

To the best of my recollection, he carried nothing whatever in his hands. His wife did not tell any person that her husband might hurt somebody if he got exasperated. She behaved like a lady, and he as a gentleman; though manifestly he was chagrined at being taken into custody. Our soldiers behaved like gentlemen as they were, and our officers like honorable, brave men; and the foolish stories that went the newspaper rounds of the day, telling how wolfishly he deported himself, are all false. I know what I am writing about. I saw Jefferson Davis many times while he was staying in Portland, several years ago, and I think I was the first one who recognized him at the time of his arrest.

When it was known that he was certainly taken, some newspaper correspondent—I know his name at the time—fabricated the story about the disguise in an old woman's dress. I heard the whole matter talked over as a good joke, and the officers, who knew better, never took the trouble to deny it. Perhaps they thought the Confederate President deserved all the contempt that could be put upon him. I think so, too, only I would never perpetuate a falsehood that by any means would become history. And further, I would never slander a woman who has shown so much devotion as Mrs. Davis to her husband, no matter how wicked he may have been.

I defy any person to find a single officer or soldier, who was present at the capture of Jeff Davis, who will say upon honor that he was disguised in woman's clothes, or that his wife acted in any way unladylike or undignified on that occasion. I go for trying him for his crimes, and if he is found guilty, punishing him. But I would not lie about him when the truth will certainly make it bad enough.

Elburnville, Pa. JAS. H. PARKER.

—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

Sunstroke.

Although sunstroke or *soup de soliel* is rather a rare thing in this city, it is well that every one should know exactly what to do in case one should be struck. On this subject Dr. Woods, writing for *Lippincott's Magazine* says:

Sweating is nature's great refrigerative measure, and to keep this up large quantities of water should be drank, not too cold, but without stint—quarts, if the thirst crave it. Keep sweating, and you are not probably in immediate danger, but when, on a July or August day, a man's head begins to throb and the surface grows dry and hot, while unwonted restlessness and lassitude come on, as he values his life let him leave his work, however imperative, and take at once a cold bath. There should in this disease be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easily of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt bosom, and lay the hand upon his chest; if the skin be cool you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to his waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.

Sunlight and Health.

At the rear end of our parlor it was not very dark. We could see to read small newspaper print at the least lighted point. At that point we put a bracket against the wall, and transferred to it a plant from the window. In four days it looked sick; in two weeks it it was yellow; in five weeks it was apparently dead. Another plant was placed on the centre table, which was about half way from the front windows to the position of the first plant. At the end of five weeks it had lost its green and was evidently failing. The girls in our parlor who were out not more than an hour a day on an average, except when they went to places of amusement in the evening, were as pale, yellow and sickly as the plants, and we think for the same reason—a lack of full strong sunlight.

Never let the stream of passion move the tongue. Some people, when they are about to put this member in motion, hoist the wrong gate; they let out passion instead of reason. The tongue then makes a great deal of harm. The whirlwind has ceased, but where is the benefit.

CABBAGE WORMS.—Put ten cents worth of copperas into a sprinkling pot; put on warm water; let it stand till cold, and sprinkle the cabbage at night before the dew falls. This will do 100 or 150 heads. Sprinkle the same as you would a floor to lay the dust. The dew at night will wash off the sprinkling water. Sprinkle the cabbages twice or three times a week.

An Orphan's Fortunes.

The appearance of an advertisement in New Orleans papers recently, asking information of the life or death of the person named in it, and its answer by that person herself, who is said to be a young lady of Evansville, Indiana, hitherto known there under a different name, are among the last incidents in a romantic little narrative which the *Journal* of the latter town now gives to the public. According to this newspaper authority, when just after the battle of Fort Sumpter between Anderson and Beauregard, certain Unionists of the Cresent City thought it advisable to move higher up the Mississippi for awhile, a young married pair and their little girl were of the number coming northward to escape hostile excitement prevailing against their known sentiments at that critical time. Though for many years a resident of New Orleans, the husband was of Northern birth and sympathized with the measured national government. His Southern wife one with him through her domestic affections, and it was designed to take a home with their child in one of the Western States until calmer days should permit their return to the city by the Lake. On their journey however, both parents were attacked suddenly by a disease which was probably yellow fever, and died on the boat before reaching their destination. The confusion and uncertainties of war-time prevented the attention to such a matter it might otherwise have received; the bodies were taken ashore at some station by night and hurriedly interred, and the little orphan was carried onward by the boat, whose officers supposed that Northern friends were in waiting for the family. But no such friend existed. At the end of the voyage the hapless situation of the child was revealed, and as a passenger going to Indiana offered to take her with him to his own home and care for her until her Southern relatives could be informed, no one opposed the opportune adoption. For adoption it was. The gentleman took his bereaved, bewildered charge to Evansville, where his family warmly welcomed and harbored her, and as letters to her family name in New Orleans evoked no replies, and the war in the Mississippi waxed hotter, the young exile was finally looked upon as a permanent addition to the household. How it happened that her Southern relations were not traced after advent of peace is not explained.—The story simply speaks of her as growing to young womanhood in Indiana, and being regarded as a member of her benefactors family, there until a fortnight ago, when a local journal mentioned the appearance in New Orleans papers of an advertisement calling for information respecting a person of her former name. Never having forgotten the latter, she wrote secretly to the address given in the call, avowing herself its proper bearer, relating the circumstances of her Western domestication, and is now able to announce herself to her Evansville friends as heiress to a legacy of $56,000, which has been bequeathed to her parents or herself by a lately departed sister of her mother in the Cresent City. Her adopted parents are taking measures to secure the inheritance for her by the proper means of identification, and a marriage in which a son of theirs will be the bridegroom is likely to crown the romance with poetic justice.

A Terrible Tragedy In Belgium.

We quote from the Belgium newspapers the following of a dreadful tragedy that occurred three weeks ago in a little village near Brussels:

A farmer and his wife had plotted to murder their niece during her sleep, to rob her of 1,800 francs that she was taking to her sick mother. In order to foil the future searches of the police they, previously to perpetrating the crime, were engaged in digging a large hole in their garden, so as to bury the body in it, when the young girl, who, not being asleep, had heard her terrible sentence, rushed out by the window and to the police station, distant one mile only. But as soon as she was out the daughter of the wicked farmer, who was not expected home that night, came back, and, not wishing to awaken anybody in the house, went noiselessly into bed where her cousin had been lying a few minutes ago. She soon fell asleep, and thus her mother, not being aware of the Providential substitution, owing, to the darkness of the night, broke her own daughter's head with an axe. This being done, the two were going to the garden, carrying the corpse, enveloped in a sheet spread, when two gendarmes, accompanied by the fugitive girl, rushed into the house, with lanterns in their hands. At the sight of their niece, whom they thought they had murdered, the two wretches took off the covering and found their unfortunate child killed by their own hands. The man, taking a large butcher's knife, plunged it into his breast and fell dead on the ground. As to the woman, who was prevented from committing suicide, she became insane, and is now shut up in a lunatic asylum, where she is expected soon to die from mental exhaustion. A more horrible account has rarely been registered in the annals of crime.

Sick Headache.

Sick headache almost always depends upon an ill condition of the stomach from over-eating and may be promptly relieved by drinking a teacupful of water, a little warm, every five minutes, until the stomach is so full of water, that a feather or finger in the throat will give an effectual discharge of all the stomach contains.

If it is simply a nervous affection, sit in hot water for fifteen minutes. The good effects are sometimes increased if some carbonate of soda is put into the water, 1 ounce to two gallons. The philosophy of the action of the water is that it draws the excess of blood, which oppresses the interior organs to the surface.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

(Major Zeb Crummet) says:—"Things are pretty evenly divided, after all. The poor man has no money, while the rich man has no appetite. Who's ahead?"

Those who serve you because they love you, will exact no return; those who serve you from self-interest, will exact both principal and interest.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.

TAKE NOTICE.—Our subscribers in town will find their papers at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE at present We have made this arrangement for the convenience of our friends, as the new postal regulations will require postage to be paid if the papers are delivered at the office. The Drug Store is the most convenient to subscribers, being next door to Post Office.

Subscribers at the Winston post-office will please find their papers at *Mrs. Best's Eating Saloon*, opposite the post-office.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require *cash in advance* for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

ANOTHER ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—We offer the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac as one of the best advertising mediums in the State.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

The Homestead.

Since the late decision of Judge Read, in a Homestead case, in the Supreme Court, able discussions by learned counsel have appeared in the papers, and the conclusion seems to be that Judge Read's decision will be reversed if carried up to the U. S. Supreme Court. An able writer in the Greensboro *Patriot*, in conclusion of a long communication, says:

"It is proper to add that Chief Justice Pearson—than whom there is not a more learned jurist in the Southern States—was not able to be in court by reason of sickness when this opinion was delivered, and will doubtless write a dissenting opinion, in which he will be supported by Mr. Justice Boyden.

It will be remembered that Chief Justice Pearson dissented from the majority of the court when the doctrine was laid down in Hill and Kesler.

We have given this matter some consideration, and present our views to our friends with the hope that no one will be misled by the recent decision of our Supreme Court in this homestead matter, for as certain as night follows day, so certain will the Hill and Kessler and other cases similar in North Carolina follow the Gunn and Barry case in Georgia.

The Supreme Court of the United States is no respecter of persons or States."

We again advise debtors to pay up, or compromise their liabilities, if possible.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.—We are under obligations to Col. S. D. Pool, the publisher, for No. 2 of the above interesting publication. Every body should assist Col. Pool in collecting all the facts relative to the late unpleasantness, so that a truthful history of North Carolina's participation in the late war may be transmitted to posterity.

☞ We have been requested to state that Harrison Idol did not commit suicide but died a natural death, caused by inflamation of the stomach, the attending physician says.

MASONIC MONITOR.—Mr. Bonitz, publisher of the *Masonic Monitor*, failed to issue the June number, caused by matters over which he had no control. On the 14th *inst.*, the June and July numbers will be issued both in one number, and after that he hopes to let the paper appear every month.

☞ Owing to the lengthy articles on our inside, the usual variety of miscellaneous and State items, is crowded out.

The Mica fever is raging in this and Stokes counties. Hope the mines may prove successful in every way.

SPAIN.

Another Carlist Victory.

From late despatches it appears that the Carlist army has won another great victory over the government troops. The battle was fought near Ripoll, in Catalonia.—The Carlists were led by Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and the now famous leader Saballs. The combat seems to have been more than usually severe.—At the close the Carlists were completely victorious. One hundred of the government troops were killed and wounded and not fewer than eight hundred were made prisoners. Two of the government cannon and all their baggage was captured.—From another source we learn that the Carlist force which captured Sanguesa in Navarre were speedily driven from the town and that the government troops took a fearful revenge upon the unfortunate citizens. The town seems to have been given up to the brutality of the soldiers.—Factories were burned, women were insulted and other deeds of violence were committed. At Alcoy there has been a serious rising of the International. The Mayor has been killed and sixty houses burned. Look at the news from what point of view we may it is impossible to believe that the condition of Spain is improving.

REMEMBER,

Election, Thursday, August the 7th.

The importance of the election on the Constitutional Amendments, on the first Thursday in August, cannot be overesti mated. This is no party election, as all the amendments proposed passed the Legislature by the votes of both parties.—Let all entitled to vote go to the polls, or the amendments to our Constitution so very much needed, may be lost.

Every body acknowledges that our State Constitution is defective, and as we will have the opportunity to remedy the existing evil, let us all resolve to make use of it

The following are the eight proposed amendments to the State Constitution to be voted on:

I.

Amend section five of the said article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate District," and by striking out the phrase, "as aforesaid or," in said section; the part so stricken out having reference to the State census.

II.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section six of the third article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially," so as to conform the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

III.

Amend section sixth of the fifth article, by inserting after the word "instrument," in said section, the words "or any other personal property."

IV.

Strike out the words. "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

V.

Amend section six of the first article by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the State debt,

Strike out section four of the fifth article relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

VI.

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in anywise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina.

VII.

Strike out section two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the code commissioners.

VIII.

After section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise, any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justice of the peace commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

These eight amendments are to be submitted separately for ratification or rejection, at the election to be held on Thursday, the seventh day of August. Any person qualified to vote may vote for or against each amendment, with a written or printed ticket with the words "For Amendment," or "Against Amendment." The amendments that receive a majority of the popular vote will be duly ratified. A part or all of them may be either ratified or rejected.

Outraged Louisiana.

The results of Kellogg's anarchy are thus summed up by Mr. Booth, of New Orleans, a prominent fusion Senator: "The State bonds are at 30; the city bonds are at about 60. General business is disappearing so fast that there are over 10,000 vacant habitable properties and stores now in New Orleans, one auction firm alone having recently specified by name and location 295 such, with the additional words of 'many others,' in their hands—stores, dwellings, warehouses and other premises.

Eight thousand white mechanics have left New Orleans during the past few months. No building and little repairing is going on; no new business starting; no anything but taxes, and threats, and inflammatory false appeals."

In this condition of things, the people of unfortunate Louisiana are recommended by Attorney-General Williams to mind their private affairs and to let politics alone. It would be difficult to say whether they find less satisfaction in contemplating their private affairs which they are advised to mind, or the political affairs of the State which they are advised to let alone.—*N. Y. World.*

The Modoc Trial.

The Military Commission met on the 10th, and proceeded with the trial of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Stotuck and Brancho, implicated in the Canby massacre. The following are the charges against them: Firt, murder in violation of the laws of war. The specifications repeat the facts already known. Three witnesses have been examined, T. J. Riddle, his Indian woman Toby, and L. D. Dyar. Toby swears positively that Captain Jack shot Gen. Canby Schonchin Mr. Meacham, Boston Charley Dr. Thomas, and that Hooker Jim tried to kill L. D. Dyar; also that Brancho knocked her down with a gun and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Riddle corroborates his wife's testimony.

The meeting of the ex-Confederates at Statesville, on the 4th, was well attended. T. S. Tucker presided and C. R. Jones acted as Secretary. Hon. M. Robbins submitted a series of Resolutions urging the necessity of gathering up facts in relation to the deeds of North Carolina during the late war, and appointing a committee to issue an address to the public in relation to the matter. The resolutions were adopted. A germ of a Survivors Association was formed.

STATE ITEMS.

Dan River Coal Field Railroad--Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Dan River Coal Field Railroad Company was held at the Court House in Statesville, N. C., July 2, 1875. Stockholders present: J. Turner Morehead, Wm. Johnston, A. B. Springs, J. S. Miller, A. C. Tomlin, E. B. Drake, Tyre Glenn, Wilfred Turner, P. W. Hairston, S. A. Sharpe, and others. A majority of the stock being represented in person and proxy.

On motion, A. B. Springs, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William H. Gentry and E. B. Drake appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, J. Turner Morehead, Esq., President of the Company, made a verbal report of the prospects for building the road, which were favorable, and detailed the great advantages that would result from it to points which it would connect and the country through which it would pass when completed. To this end the Direciors had during the past year, given attention to securing outside aid, which was very important for a speedy and successful prosecution of the enterprise, with a hope for ultimate successful prosecution of the enterprise. The rich agricultural region, great mineral wealth, and superb water power with fine timber for manufacturing purposes, presented the largest inducements, not only to the inhabitants on the line of the road, but to capitalists from abroad to come forward and invest in these great interests of developing prosperity, so attractive and so certain in results, when reached by railroad transportation. President Morehead likewise suggested that information concerning mines of iron, coal, coppor, lead. &c., within the knowledge of citizens on the road line and vicinity, might be communicated to him as an important matter.

C. A. Carlton, Esq., submitted his report of the financial condition of the Company, receipts and expenditures, which was adopted and highly satisfactory, showing a considerable balance of assets on hand.

An election of nine Directors for the ensuing year being next in order, J. S. Miller and W. H. Gentry were appointed to conduct the same, which resulted in a selection of the former Board, with the exception of A. B. Springs, Esq., who declined to serve, and in his stead Col. A. C. Cowles was chosen. Which was made unanimous.

The meeting was addressed at considerable length by Col. Wm. Johnston in the interest of the road, giving sufficient reasons why a delay in a prosecution of the work, which coincided with statements made by President Morehead, had been made—but with a hopeful future. Col. Johnston concluded his remarks by reading a letter from Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist upon the mineral resources of the region of country through which the road is to pass, and other advantages, which letter is hereunto annexed:

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19, 1873.

COL. WM. JOHNSTON:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I send you an outline of the resources of the region which will be traversed and developed by the proposed Railroad from Statesville to Danville, by way of Dan river valley.

In the first place, the counties, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Yadkin and Iredell, (northern half,) which will be opened by this road, constitute one of the best tobacco and wheat regions in the State, both as to quality and quantity of product.

The agricultural character of the Dan River region is too well known to require a word, and there are no better farming lands in the State than on the Yadkin and its tributaries in Yadkin and Iredell counties.

And the timber of this region is an item of no small account, an immense quantity of hickory, for example, which is the foundation of so important and constantly expanding a manufacture will be rendered accessible. The vast forests of white oak, so much in demand for shipbuilding, will be even more valuable by the time the road is built. I sent two Canadian parties to Iredell last week, who are seeking white oak timber for the Liverpool market.

As to the minerals, it is well known that coal (bituminous) has been found (and mined to some extent) at various points from Leakaville to within three miles of Germantown (a distance of some forty miles.) I have not been able to get a sample of the coal for analysis, but it was tested practically during the war and found to be of good quality. The beds were opened in the neighborhood of Stokesburg some eighteen months ago by a very intelligent gentleman from Philadelphia, who informs me that one of them is eleven feet thick at that point; and that the ore, which he carried to Philadelphia to be examined, proved to be very good, although obtained within a few feet of the surface.

There is also a very large amount of iron ore in this region, much of it of very high quality. Besides the valuable ore beds in the southern part of Rockingham on the upper waters of Haw river and their continuations westward thro' the northern part of Guilford. I may particularize the ores of Stokes county, near Danbury, where occur in many large deposits, those of the southeastern part of Surry, as on Tonic's creek and Aarart river, and again near Rockford, and those of Yadkin county, Hobson's and others. These last of Yadkin and Surry have been long smelted in common bloomerings and yield an excellent metal.

And not only is there an abundance of iron ores and of fuel both in the form of stove coal and unlimited forest, but that nothing may be wanting to the development of iron manufactures, there is a succession of limestone beds for more than thirty miles of the route, from the southeast corner of Yadkin through Forsythe and Stokes to where the line will strike the Dan river. So that it would be difficult to lay out a route of the same length anywhere in the State which would open up so great and varied sources of business and wealth to the country, and of profitable employment for the road. All this is besides and independent of its value as a connecting link in a great trunk line for through freight and travel.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) W. C. KERR,
State Geologist.

I certify that the above is a true copy.
J. J. GORMLEY.

Febuary 23, 1873.

The following resolution offered by P. W. Hairston, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

We, the stockholders of the Dan River Coalfield Railroad Company, considering the undeveloped portion of North Carolina between Statesville and the Va. line of great fertility of soil, of ample water power and abounding in coal, iron, lime and marble; and whereas said country is without any improved outlet for its tobacco, grain, grasses, beef, pork, and other productions:

Resolved, That we will at the proper time continue to exert our best effort to secure our road from Statesville to the Virginia line as the best means of developing the untold treasures of this fertile region, and we will also co-operate to secure a branch in the direction of the Plaster Banks, or *via* Mt. Airy to Salem, Virginia, as may be deemed most expedient after actual surveys.

Col. B. M. Jones, of Virginia, an experienced Civil Engineer, who has surveyed many railroads being present was called upon to address the meeting. Col. Jones is familiar with the Dan river region through which this road is designed to pass, having surveyed and located the road to Germantown, in N. C., and has also examined the qualities of the ores and minerals in that region, which he avers are large in quantity and unsurpassed in quality, and that the best Bessamer Steel can be manufactured, the iron is not excelled, and the coal is equal to the best Schuylkill in Pennsylvania. This authentic and flattering information, confirmed as it is by Prof. Kerr's letter, was received with high satisfaction and guarantees the enterprise of building the road as a most successful investment to those who share in the enterprise.

The business for which the Convention assembled being concluded, on motion of Col. Wm. Johnston the body adjourned, again to convene at the call of the President and Directors.

A. B. SPRINGS, *Chairman.*

E. B. DRAKE,
WM. H. GENTRY, } *Secretaries.*

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after, J. Turner Morehead, Esq., was chosen President, and Major P. W. Hairston was continued Vice-President, C. A. Carlton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

An Important Railroad Suit--Injunction Granted.

We have just been shown a copy of the complaint filed by Thomas Webb, plaintiff, against the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, defendants, in which for the causes set forth therein, the plaintiff asks that an injunction forthwith issue, commanding the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company to abstain from changing the guage of the North Carolina Road; also that the Richmond and Danville Company be ordered to surrender and deliver over the entire property of the North Carolina Company received by them by virtue of the alleged lease—that the said lease be surrendered up and cancelled, and that in the meantime a receiver be appointed to take charge of the Road and to hold and manage the same until the further order of the court.

Application was made to his Honor, William J. Clark, at Chambers in this city, on the 9th inst., to grant the said injunction. It appearing to his Honor that sufficient ground existed for the injunction, he ordered and adjudged that the defendants and all other persons be restrained and enjoined from changing the guage of the North Carolina Railroad track until the further order of the Court, and requiring the plaintiff to enter into a bond of twenty thousand dollars as indemnity to the defendants.—*Raleigh News.*

Wadesboro *Argus*: With Col. Ames working a force of 17,000 men, and other contractors east of Big Brown Creek employing 600 more—say 2,300 men, in all, and 30 miles of road, the merchants of Wilmington may reasonably look this Fall for the Cotton of Union, Stanley and Cabarrus counties, and one or two of the border counties in South Carolina. After Col Ames had agreed to do all of the work in accordance with the estimates of the Company's Chief Engineer, Col. S. L. Fremont (which was considered very low,) a Mr. Allcot asked to have a portion of the work given to him, but he finally withdrew, leaving eight sections (about seven miles) to be let to others. Nearly all of this, we learn, has since been let out to others. Mr. D. S. Cowan and Capt. H. M. Drane having taken about half of it, and Messrs. Ellis, Singletary and Veal the balance.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic & Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, was held in Statesville on Thursday. R. Y. McAden, President, and S. B. Alexander and F. B. McDowell were appointed Secretaries. Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-three shares were represented. A. B. Springs, R. J. McDowell, S. B. Alexander, R. Barringer, J. S. Miller, S. A. Sharpe, and Robt. Oates were elected Directors. Mr. Robt. J. McDowell was elected President of the road. The stockholders hold their next annual meeting in Charlotte on the first Monday in July next,

The franchises, privileges and property of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, were sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Chatham county on the 7th instant, under execution issued by the Superior Court of said county. The property brought $24,000, and was bought by Heck, Lobdill & Co. The State interest in the same property was sold on the 8th instant at Lockville, and bought by the firm for $1,200. The State has expended $750,000 on this property, which is now richly worth twice the amount, and now sells it for this insignificant paltry sum. We have no time or space for comment just now.—*Raleigh News.*

The Battleboro *Advance* says: We understand Mr. J. G. Arrington, of this county, has accepted the challenge of the party in Charlotte, who proposes to match a chicken against any other of the same size in the United States for $5,000.

The following Post-Offices in this State have been designated as money order offices: Franklington, Halifax, Henderson, Lexington, Mount Airy, Oxford, Clinton, and Lenoir.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that a destructive hail-storm visited Dr. Leach's neighborhood, seven miles south of Raleigh, on Wednesday last, completely demolishing the cotton and fruit crops.

The Rocky Mount *Mail* says:—Nash county boasts of a curiosity in the person of William Henry Pope, who is 22 years old; measures 3 feet 11 inches in his boots; and weighs 40 pounds.

Wm. McIntire of Rutherford county, has been pardoned by the President, and released from the Albany Penitentiary, where he has been confined for klukluxing.

From the Raleigh News.

The Life of John Allen Ketchey.

Capture of the Notorious Horse Thief, House-Burner and Highwayman.

HE IS INTERVIEWED BY A REPORTER OF THE "NEWS.

He Recounts His Many Acts of Lawlessness.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 9th, 1873.

Early yesterday morning the citizens of this place were much relieved by hearing the news of the arrest of a notorious character by the name of John Allen Ketchey. His name has been the topic of conversation for two days. Crowds gather on the streets and talk of his life, narrow escapes from death, etc. So notorious and desperate was he that the news had spread all over the city before the sun was up. Persons knowing it were known to go to their neighbors, wake them up, and tell the news, "Ketchey has been captured at last." Hundreds visited the jail before ten o'clock to get a glimpse of the prisoner. For some weeks past numbers of young men have left the place and searched for days for him through the country, returning without their game. All visitors to the jail were refused admittance, your reporter among the number. Finally, however, upon my expressing a desire to report for the Raleigh *News*, I was told by the Sheriff to call at his office at 12 o'clock, and he would admit me to the jail. Accordingly at the appointed time I called, waited a few minutes, when I was led by the Sheriff to one of the back doors of the Courthouse, through a garden, and then into the back yard of the jail. The building I found to be a large, strong, three-story brick building, situated in a beautiful lot on the principal street, only one block from the public square. As we reached the back door I was made to promise that I should not let any one in the city know that I had been admitted to see the prisoner. On the first floor we came to a large iron door, fastened by a large padlock, bolt and chain. After we passed through, it was locked behind us. Upon reaching the top of the steps we came to another door heavier and larger than the one passed. After some difficulty we passed this and came to another which opened into the passage, on one side of which was the cell of the notorious

JOHN ALLEN KETCHEY.

We found him apparently sleeping. The Sheriff called him to the door of his cell and I introduced myself as the reporter of the *News*. He seemed glad that I had called. I found him to be a young man of twenty-seven years, 5½ feet high, with a very intelligent and innocent look, black hair, dark eyes, heavy moustache, with light side whiskers. He was lying on blankets that had been spread in his cell for him. He is a fine-looking man, and seems to be in the wrong place. When called he seemed slow to move, as he was suffering severely from the wounds received nine days ago. From Ketchey with the assistance of Sheriff Waggoner, I elicited the following: "I was born and raised in the county of Rowan, within a few miles of Salisbury. When I had become about 16 or 18 years of age I was sent to school in Salisbury by my father, to an old gentleman by the name of Grossclose. I was much loved by my schoolmates, and am sure that I did not have an enemy in the whole place." Here the prisoner raised his head, gave a groan, and exclaimed, "Oh God! how I do wish that I could recall all that I have done since I went to school, could wipe it all out and be a free man. I would then be a model man, a good man. I would show the people of Salisbury and the world what a good man was. When the war was getting pretty hot I was conscripted, but never served long. I was always being arrested and court-martialed for many things that I was forced to do." Here the prisoner was asked what he did, but he gave no answer. "Near the close of the war I deserted and went home; stayed in the woods; was arrested several times for stealing money, but always managed to make my escape from every jail I was in. In the year 1868 I was arrested in Salisbury while sitting on the street, upon the charge of stealing a horse in the town of Greensboro, was tried at the Spring Term of the Court, found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of seven years; broke jail about 10 o'clock the first night after I was sentenced; was recaptured the next morning about sunrise and taken back to prison; remained there for a month, when I again broke jail and made good my escape. During this time there were many crimes committed, such as horse stealing, house-breaking and burning, and a rape committed; all these I was charged with. The officers of the law were looking for me all the time, but I was not troubled with them until last Christmas night, when I was arrested by three men from Salisbury, Sam'l Reeves, David Brnigle and John Beard. They came upon me rt the house of John Swink, situated one mile and a half from Salisbury. I made no resistance whatever; was brought to Salisbury and lodged in jail that night. On the 19th of February, 1873, about seven o'clock in the evening, I managed to loose myself from the chains and handcuffs, with which I was fastened to the floor, forced open the great iron door of my cell, ran down stairs and made good my escape. The rape for which I was arrested and am now charged with was committed about the latter part of June, 1872, on a white girl 18 years of age, very pretty and said to be respectable. I know nothing about this, never dreamed of it until I was informed that I was accused of it. As soon as I broke jail, I left home and went down on the W. C. & R. Railroad and got aboard at a station by the name of Lilesville, went from there to Wilmington, remained only a short time from there I went to Goldsboro and Raleigh, stayed in Raleigh a few days, walked about the city, saw the Capitol, &c. In traveling I never try to conceal myself. From there I went to Weldon, thence to Petersburg; stopped in Richmond two days; went from there to Acquia Creek; thence to Washington City, stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel. Before I left Salisbury I heard that Sheriff Waggoner had been accused of aiding me in my escape from jail, so I told my brother Louis that before the Sheriff should lose his office on my account I would give myself up to him. While in Washington, I saw an extract taken from some paper that I had escaped and that the Sheriff was suspected of being instrumental in it, and that the Court was about to make it go hard with him. I thereupon sat down immediately, and wrote a note to Mr. J. J. Bruner, Editor of the Salisbury *Watchman*, exonerating him from all blame. I asked the Editor to publish it, and was glad to find afterwards that he did so. From Washington, I went to New York, Philadelphia and Boston; from there I returned home, by the way of Baltimore. In every place I would stop at, the first thing I would do was to buy a newspaper to see if it contained anything about me. I love to read and write dearly. I was often much amused by seeing pieces in the papers about me, where I had been seen, what crimes I had committed, &c. All these were lies. I had not been at home long before Sheriff Waggoner heard of it and for weeks and months I was hounded down, often thinking that my time for going up had come. I evaded all of them until the 31st of June, 1873; some of my supposed friends betrayed me and informed the Sheriff where-abouts I frequented. So on the morning of the 31st, Sheriff Waggoner, after having from fifty to seventy-five men out looking for me summoned a posse of seven men, together with his deputy, Moses A. Smith, who I could have killed a hundred times before, and concealed themselves in a dense thicket of black jack bushes, about a mile and a half from Gold Hill, on the Salisbury and Albemarle road, where I was to pass that morning. About 7 o'clock in the morning I was walking up the road by the side of my young brother, Lewis B. Ketchey's wagon, he and a man by the name of Brady were riding in the wagon, I walking. I was in continual fear of being shot down all the time. As we neared the thicket I heard a noise in the bushes, at the same instant brother Louis spoke to the horse, which had become frightened, and hallooed to me to look out. As I turned my face to the bushes I immediately recognised the face of Sheriff Waggoner. The wagon in which was my brother and Brady, was between the Sheriff and myself. I saw in an instant that he had several men with him. Determining to escape I turned and ran in the opposite direction from there across the road; jumped a rail fence and started across an open field. I heard the Sheriff say: 'Stop John Allen,' and immediately afterwards they fired on me, four distinct shots almost simultaneously. The first shot took effect in my left hand, tearing off the fat of my thumb and my fore finger, also breaking the first three fingers. I continued running but had not gone more than ten steps before I received several shots, one in the back part of my head, one in my neck, one in my left leg, and three in my right hand; one pistol bullet in my right wrist and another in my shoulder and back. I began to feel weak from the loss of blood and found it very difficult to continue running, so I determined to make for the woods. After I reached the woods I found that I was outrunning them, but that they were tracking me by the blood on the leaves and bushes which fell from my hands as I passed by. I had on a hat which I took, put my hands inside and ran with all my might for about a quarter of a mile; stopped and listened, but could not hear anything of them. I found afterward that all the guns were loaded with fifteen buckshot each. My coat here has twenty-six holes in the left side of the tail. After I had been wounded for several days I found that I was suffering intensely and was compelled to have medical attention. My hands began to rot and get full of worms. All the time I remained close to a branch of water so that I could bathe my wounds frequently. I sent for Dr. Caldwell, of Salisbury, several times but before he arrived I got scared that he would be followed by officers, and I would be arrested. On the 5th of July, five days after the shooting, my brother Louis met Sheriff Waggoner where I was; but before he reached me, I left and went near Salisbury, just within the corporate limits. Here on the 7th I received medical attention from Dr. Caldwell. The Sheriff heard that the Dr. had seen me at the place, so night before last, at 11½ o'clock, Sheriff Waggoner, accompanied by Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, arrested me. I was under a house in the northwestern part of town; the name of the place will come out on the trial. Mr. Brown saw me first and caught hold of me. As soon as I saw the Sheriff, I begged for mercy, and prayed him not to shoot me, but to spare my life and I would willingly go with him. They then brought me to the jail."

The prisoner informed me that he never drank any liquor, never played cards nor used tobacco in any shape or form in his life. He says that he has plenty of everything, and is not compelled to steal for a living, but that it has grown upon him so, that if he were clear of every crime that he ever committed, and set free, if he were to see a good horse and a good chance to steal it, he could not help it if his life depended upon it.

John Allen Ketchey has been sentenced to the Penitentiary not less than eight times for horse stealing; has broken into and robbed several stores and dwellings, and now stands charged with the crime of rape. For more than eight years he has been a most notorious and daring thief, and a terror to all the people of this part of the State. Sheriff Waggoner certainly deserves great credit for the energy and skill he has put forth to secure his arrest, having himself been out in the woods away from home, sleeping on the ground for weeks at a time, trying to rid the good people of this county of a most notorious and desperate man. His trial comes on the first Monday in August, and the universal desire and belief here is, that the will hang for his crimes. The people will not be satisfied unless he suffers the extreme penalty of the law. He seems to be glad that his trial comes off so early; says he feels much relieved, as he has medical attention at present. He is very feeble and weak, and in a critical condition. One of his hands will have to be amputated. His whole body seems to be riddled with bullets. You will, I suppose, hear more of him next month.

G. B. R.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, (according to law,) on the estate of Rebecca Hanan, dec'd., I will expose to public sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on **Saturday, July 26th, 1873**, at the lower front steps of the Widows' House, in Salem, the following property, to-wit:

Three Good Stoves, Bureau and Book-Case, Wardrobe, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock, Looking-Glasses, a pair of small Druggists Scales, a Coffee-Mill, Coffee-Roaster, a lot of Kitchen Ware, Axe, Saw, Spade, a lot of Carpet, (some quite new,) Blankets, Quilts, Feather Beds, Mattresses, and many other articles.

Terms made known at time of sale.

I likewise hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose,—otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1873. 27-4ds.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Taxes.—The Sheriff will commence collecting the taxes in this county on the 19th. They are, on the $100 valuation of property 90½ cents, and $2 25 on the poll

Below we publish the appointments, *pro bono publico*:

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	July	19th
Old Town,	Monday,	"	21st
Bethania,	Tuesday,	"	22d
Sides',	Wednes.	"	23d
Vienna,	Thursday,	"	24th
Lewisville,	Friday,	"	25th
Benj. Hampton's,	Saturday,	"	26th
Hardin Hairlip's,	Monday,	"	28th
Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Tuesday,	"	29th
V. W. Perry's,	Wednes.	"	30th
John Hasten's,	Thursday,	"	31st
Widow Sarah Clinard's,	Friday,	Aug.	1st
Crew's School-House,	Saturday,	"	2d
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	"	4th
Winston,	Tuesday,	"	5th

The Rail Road.—On Saturday evening last a large number of the citizens of Salem and Winston assembled at the new Railroad Bridge to witness the train cross for the first time. The evening was warm, but the numerous groups of ladies and gentlemen on the heights, and on the banks of the creek below, made quite a picturesque scene.

About 4 o'clock the train slowly moved over the bridge, and reached the track on this side, being greeted with the enlivening strains of the Salem Brass Band.

The bridge is 320 feet long, and about 70 feet high, containing about 90,000 feet of lumber. Capt. Broadus superintended its construction, and deserves great credit for the substantial and expeditious manner in which it was built. It is the highest bridge of its kind in the State.

The efficient and accommodating engineer, Jacob Hicks, kindly invited the Band to take a trip to Greensboro' which was accepted, and our boys greeted that town, with several "blows" at the depot, returning home by 10 o'clock at night.

The road will now be rapidly pushed forward to completion, and in a few days we may expect the train to run up to the depot.

The Excursion train to Beaufort started from the bridge on Tuesday evening last, with a large company "a-board."

The Greensboro *Patriot* notices the visit of our band as follows:

"The Salem Brass Band paid our city a flying visit on Saturday last, and gave a few "toots" for our depot citizens.—This is a band of clever gentlemen and good musicians, and had they sent their card in advance we would have met them with a speech of welcome. We are proud of our Dutch cousins and when the road in completed we're going to see them.

Salem Hotel.—This excellent house is filling up rapidly, and a larger number of boarders than usual is expected during the season. There is not a more pleasant place to be found in the State as a summer resort. Mr. Butner, of the Salem Hotel, always has a well supplied table with the best the country affords, and spring, well, or ice-cool water, convenient. [illegible] MINERAL SPRING near the hotel. Horses and conveyances always to be had at the shortest notice, and no pains spared to render guests comfortable in every way.

☞ Persons wishing to advertise in our Almanac, should report in a few days, as our arrangements for next year's edition are nearly completed.

☞ Mr. John C. Day, a wholesouled and fine looking gentleman, representing the house of Thos. D. Toy & Co., Druggists, Norfolk, Va., called on us the other day. This firm enjoys a large and increasing trade in North Carolina. See card.

☞ Mr. Jno. B. Gretter of Greensboro, the gentlemanly and intelligent Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, called on us Tuesday, looking remarkably well.

Mr. Gretter informed us that the business of this Railroad Company is in a flourishing condition with the brightest prospects for the future. Mr. Gretter is the right man in the right place and labors faithfully in the interest of the company he represents.

Tobacco Boxes.—There is a great demand for tobacco boxes, at home and for shipment. The Messrs. Fogle and Wm. F. Shultz have more orders than they are able to fill, on account of the scarcity of seasoned timber. This difficulty will be [illegible] as preparations are being made to get a large quantity of timber ready. Although our merchants complain of dull times, every mechanical industry seems to be flourishing.

☞ Thanks to Mr. Robt. T. Linville for a bottle of his excellent grape wine. Mr. Linville informs us that his fruit crop is rather short, and that the blight or something else, is injuring his pear trees very much, and all the remedies he has applied avail nothing.

Serenade.—Our famous Band of music treated the citizens to one of their ever welcome serenades one night last week.—The music was excellent and highly appreciated by the numerous visitors at the Salem Hotel.

Smokers!—There are still a few more of those fine Segars on hand at Zevely's Drug Store.

The Weather.—Although the weather is very warm and dry, we have cool and pleasant nights. A drouth is feared by some, which would materially affect the prospect of an abundant corn crop.

Salem Female Academy.—Already several young ladies have made their appearance to enter this well-known Institution of learning. Session will commence on the 5th of August. Prospect very fair for a full attendance.

BOXES.—Empty Goods Boxes for sale at the BOOK STORE.

Let's All take a Ride!

A Grand Excursion on our new Railroad from Salem to Greensboro, will take place on the 26th instant. Fare $1 round trip. Leave Salem at 7 a. m. and return by 7 p. m. This arrangement will give the excursionists a day in the pleasant city of Greensboro. Tickets to be had at Wommack & Co's, Pfohl & Stockton's and Hege Brother's Store in Salem, and at Pfohl & Stockton's Store in Winston.

Livery and Sale Stable.—Messrs. Donthit & Co., have now in full operation a Livery and Sale Stable, at the Salem Hotel, with good horses and vehicles for hire.

Persons arriving by Railroad, sent to any point desired, at low rates.

Thanks for a complimentary ticket to the Annual Exhibition of the Western North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, at Salisbury, from October 7th to 10th. An address will be delivered by Gen. Ransom.

See Card of Messrs. Harvey & Jones, Richmond, Va.

Claiborne Lash, colored, a well-known barber, of this place, died on Monday evening.

DIED,

In Winston, on Sunday night, Willie Wright, infant son of Rev. W. W. Albea, aged 1 year, 5 months and 19 days.

Near Nashville, Tenn., of cholera, Mr. Julius T. Steiner, a native of this place.

At Hall's Ferry, in Davidson county, on Wednesday the 9th inst., Clarence, son of John A and Julia Cooper, aged 3 years

In this county, on the 12th inst., Col. Henry Shouse, aged 77 years.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70	a		Salt Liverpool	2 30
Wheat,	1 50	a	1.60	" American,	2 25
Meal,	2	a	2	Candles ads.	20 a 25
Chop,	1¾	a	2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Bacon,	12	a	15	" Kerosene,	50 a 60
Pork,	7 00	a	8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	12½
Lard,	11	a	12	" " B.	12
Eggs,	15	a	20	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60
Molasses,	28	a	40	Iron,	6 a 8
Cheese Fac.	18	a	25	Nails,	7 a 8
" Mount.	15	a	00	Hides, green,	7, Dry 15
Butter,	25	a	00	Tallow,	10 a 12
Peas,	75	a	80	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Apples, green,	00	a	0.00	Clover Seed,	
" dried,	0	a	0	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
Potatoes, sw.	00	a	00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" irish,	50	a	00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Coffee,	25	a	30	Shingles,	
Sugar,	10	a	14	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
" crushed,	15	a	18	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 45
Rags,	3	a	4		

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

Lugs—Common,	5 00 to	6 00
" Medium,	6 75 to	7 25
Leaf—Common,	6 00 to	7 00
" Medium,	9 00 to	12 00
Bright Smokers—Common,	6 75 to	7 50
" " Fancy,	8 00 to	14 00
Wrappers—Common.	8 00 to	9 75
" Good to Fine,	10 00 to	18 00
" Fancy,	20 00 to	48 00

Receipts light, market very active for all grades in sound keeping order.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, Va. June 18, 1873.

Lugs—Medium,	$5 00 to 6 00
" Good,	6 00 to 7 00
" Common Bright,	7 00 to 9 00
" Fancy Smokers,	10 00 to 20 00
Leaf—Common Red,	7 00 to 9 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 25 00
" Good Bright,	25 00 to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	50 00 to 75 00

Petersburg, July 16.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 00 Wheat, red $1 65 a $1 90, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 76; Bacon, hog round 10 a 11 Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Charlotte, July 16.—Bacon 12½ a 13 Flour, 4 50 a 4 50; Corn, 72 a 70; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 100 a 100: Lard, 11 a 12.

Fayetteville, July 6.—Bacon 8 to 12 Flour, $6 75 a $7 75 Corn a $100 Oats, 75 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $225; a $275; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $1 85

New York, July 15.—Cotton, 00 a 20½ Flour, $6 00 to $7 75; Corn, 50 a 53 Wheat, 1 40 a 1 53; Gold, 1 15½ a 0 00; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Richmond, July 8.—Wheat, $1 75 a $1 85 Corn 73 a 74; Oats 55 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 15. a 7 50

Baltimore, July 15.—Cotton 00 0 20; Flour 5 00a 6 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 70; Corn white, 00 a 65, yellow, 00 a 86; Oats, 47 a 50½ Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 95 a 00; Lard 10½ a 10

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' [illegible]

are extensively counterfeited. Dealers and consumers are cautioned against purchasing any of the above articles unless the name of Job Moses is blown on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They will restore all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fullness on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The directions spread around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the genuine cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 11 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Lung Diseases. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have restored to health that had been despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 11 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S APERIENT PILLS.

Prepared by J. GELOUBERT, &c. 214 Boulevard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Gonorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Private Losses; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Nerves; Desire to Marry; and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, securely sealed from observation, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 11 Cortlandt St., New York, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent*,
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers.

Spellers and Readers.

Dickens and Bulwers Novels,

Cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE**

HARVEY & JONES,
GENERAL WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.
July 17, 1873. 29-12m

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
July 17,-29-6m.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. July 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Jane Hosky, Miss Catharine Foltz, Miss Susan Killian, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Fanny Rany, Miss Sarah Tesh.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Horace Bingham, col'd., Franklin Blall, Romulis Church, R. A. Charles, Manuel Everhart, Leander Fries, Thornton Fulps, William Gibbins, Robert Griffith, G. W. Hansbrough, J. W. Hanes, Daniel Kinny, Henry Martin, col'd., Robert Moor, George Morris, Dr. W. D. Reed, Beverly Scott, Calvin Wrights.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

J. M. McCORKLE. WM. H. BAILEY.

McCORKLE & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Practice in Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Iredell, Yadkin, Stanly and Montgomery, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

John W. Mauney, Esq., Special Partner.
July 3, 1873.-27-1m.

North Western N. C. Rail Road Co.

Secretary and Treasurer's Office,
Salem, N. C., June 23d, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Greensboro, on Thursday, the 24th of July next. W. A. LEMLY, *Sec'y.*
June 26, 1873.-26-tm.

CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has opened an

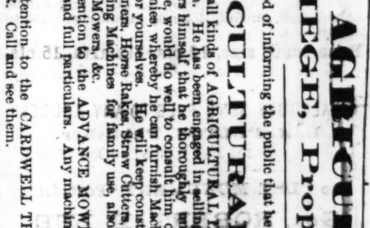
SALEM AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

C. A. HEGE, Proprietor, Salem, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Labor-Saving Machinery, that will lessen the labor and increase the product of the farm. In Salem, N. C., where he will keep all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Labor-Saving Machinery throughout the State of North Carolina ever since the close of the war, and flatters himself that he thoroughly understands his business, and persons wishing to purchase any kind of Labor Saving Machinery for farm use, would do well to consult him on the subject as he has made special arrangements with the manufacturers and the transportation companies, whereby he can furnish Machines, &c., considerably cheaper than they can get them themselves direct from the works. Call and see for yourselves. He will keep constantly on hand, a varied assortment of machinery, &c., such as Mowers and Reapers, Threshers and Cleaners, Horse Rakes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills and Presses, Horse Powers, &c.—Also other Machinery, such as Sewing Machines for family use, also Sewing Machines for heavy leather work, Hand Pegging Machines, Lawn Mowers, &c. He would call special attention to the CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER and CARY HORSE POWER, also the ADVANCE MOWER of which he has sold over fifty machines the last two seasons in North Carolina. Send for circulars and full particulars. Any machine not on hand will be furnished at manufacturer's prices. Call on or address, C. A. HEGE, Proprietor of Salem Agricultural Works.

N. B. He would call special attention to the CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER and CARY HORSE POWER. Call and see them. [June 26, 1873-26-3m.]

ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER.



A Drive in Sugar.

15,000 **lbs. Standard Grades,** at prices far below any thing yet sold in this market, **since 1861,** at wholesale or retail. Now is the time to buy your SUGAR. Come and see

June 4th, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, *Superintendent.*
MAJ. W. B. LYNCH. CAPT. T. L. NORWOOD

Fall Session opens 25th July.

☞ For Circular, address,

MAJOR ROBERT BINGHAM, Sup't.
June 19, 1873.-25-1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 8th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

:o:

DRY GOODS

in great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS.—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEENSWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.
Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. ☞ Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL,
May 1, 1873. **Established in 1831.**

1873. SPRING. 1873.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

1840. For Over Thirty Years, 1873.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is now the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on the sea or land, and no one should travel on our *Lakes or Rivers, without it.*

Since the PAIN-KILLER was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many *Liniments, Reliefs, Panaceas,* and other *Remedies* have been offered to the public, but not one of them has attained the truly *enviable standing* of the PAIN-KILLER.

WHY IS THIS SO!

It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to a Reliever of Pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, etc.

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for *PAIN-KILLER* are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera when all other Remedies Fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in *Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects,* and *Scalds.* It relieves the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary cases. Those suffering with *RHEUMATISM, GOUT, or NEURALGIA,* if not a positive cure, they find the *Pain-Killer* gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It Gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth. Every House-Keeper should keep it at hand, and apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will be satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine *PAIN-KILLER,* as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggist and Fancy Stores. Depot, 69 Park Place, New York.

THE

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

P. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest honesty and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

☞ Something NEW is added every week. ☜

KID GLOVES,

"ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.

J. L. FULKERSON.

FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,

BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00.

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

GO TO

WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

☞ They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Prop'rs

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March. LASH & HAIRSTON.

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY YEARS. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

Poetry.

FADDER KEM HIME.

BY LIGHT CAP.

Fadder, teer fadder! kem hime mit me now
Dat glock in dose shteeple ish fast;
You say you vas coming righd hom at one o'glock,
Und now he is striking half-past.

Our house he's Kone out, dat fire ish all colt,
Und mar has peen raching since tea;
Und peek brotter Penny's home from a lark,
Und he hash peen schwearing mit me.

Fadder, teer fadder! kem hime mit me now,
Dat glock in dose shteeple is run down.
De sitevalk's so shleppry dat bavement shumpt up,
Und hit me righd under de krown.

Now Penny's got vorser, mar says she will fight.
P'raps before midnight goes clown.
Und dese vas der messache she sent me to pring,
"Kame schwifty, or dare vill be fun."

Fadder, teer fader! kem hime mit me now,
Dat glock in dose shteeple ish stopped:
Our house ish so lifely, dot ding dere, or me
Ish getting too tevelish hot.

Inteet, dere's a shpree, poor Penny's teat drunk,
Und gone 'long mit dat dare marenight,
Und dis vas der very last words vat he sayt,
"Go tell your fam laddy he's tight."

Humorous.

Sayings of Josh Billings.

All successful flirts have sharp eyes, one they keepin yu and one on the other phellow.

Don't never quarrel with a loafer. Skurality is hiz trade; you never can make him ashamed, but he is sure to make yu.

Don't never phroxey, young man, for if you phroxey wrong nobody will forget it, and if you phroxey wright nobody will remember it.

Genuine grief is like penitence—not klamerous, but subdued. Sorrow from the housetops and penitence in a market place shows more ambition than piety.

About the best thing that experience kan du for us is to learn us how tew enjoy mizery.

The reason why so few people are happy in this world iz because they mistake their boddys for their souls.

We are poor, not from what we need, but from what we want; necessitys are not only natural, but cheap.

Vain men shonld be treated as boys treat bladders—blow them up till they bust.

It is a grate art to be superior to others without letting them know it.

There iz not only phun but there iz virtew in a harty laff; animals can't laff, and devils won't.

News from the Mirth.

There is an aged colored woman down town who does not believe in social equality, to judge from the way she talked to her boy:

"Ephreham, come hyar to yer mudder, boy. Whar you bin?"

"Playin wid fo white fellers chillun."

"Sed dat chile, you Ol Broke your old mudder's heart, and bring her gray hairs in sorrow to de grave wid your recklumness and carryins on wid evil associations.—Habn't I raised you up in de way you should ought to go?"

"Yessum."

"Habn't I been kine and tender wid you, an' treated you like my own chile, which you is?"

"Yessum."

"Habn't I rezened wid you, and prayed for you, and deplored de good Lord to wrap you in his buzzum?"

"Yessum."

"An' isn't I yer naterl detector and gardeen fo' de law?"

"Yessum."

"Well, den, de you 'spose I'se gwine to hab yer morals ruptured by de white trash? No sah! You get into de house dis instep; an' if I eber cotch you 'municatin' wid de white trash any mo', 'fo de Lord, nigga, I'll break yer black head wid a brick!"

"Yessum."

Pride has its Fall.

Mr. B—— is so fond of fine clothing that he revels in them by day and dreams of them by night. One evening he visited a young lady, and as he removed his overcoat in the hall, preparatory to entering the parlor, the young lady overheard him utter the following remarks:

Taking his overcoat and hanging it up, he said, "Hang there, you fifty dollar overcoat!" Pulling off his gloves and putting them on the table, "Lay there, you five dollar gloves!"—Placing his hat on the rack, "Hang there, you ten dollar hat!" Putting his cane in the corner, "Stand there you fifteen dollar cane!"

Then entering the parlor he was about to sit down, when the young lady pulled the chair from under him, and as she left the room, said, "Lay there, you ten cent fool?"

He has not been seen around that house since.

Chris Harper's protege "Schnowpawl," says some things in this fashion: "Ish it not a shtraindch ting, dot de Latin race gannot aguire de English bronouncyation? I half choost dis moment bardet from an Italian chendleman (a crade vrent of mine unt a ferry gleffer man) who has lifed here almost as long as I haff—dventy-vive yeeerrs—ant foot you belief it? He shbeegt Inglish vit a kivite shdrong voreign idonation! How do you agound vor a zo egghdra-orrtinary zehrgoomshdanz as tat?"

"Good morning, Mr. Smith. On the sick list to-day?"

"Yes sir; got the ague."

"Do you ever shake?"

"Yes, shake fearfully."

"When do you shake again!"

"Can't say when; shake every day. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing in particular; only I thought if you should ecobed I'd like to stand by and see if you couldn't shake the five dollars out of your pocket which you have owed me so long."

A man in Ohio who married a widow, has invented a device to cure her of "eternally praising her former husband." Whenever she begins to discant on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor, dear man! I wish he had not died!" and the lady immediately begins to think of something else to talk about.

The determined vagabond who is organizing a brass band of twenty women says that, if they learn half as many 'airs' as they put on, the experiment cannot fail to be a success!

It is said that iron is a good tonic for debilitated young ladies. This may be so; but ironing is a better one.

A bachelor merchant's advice in selection of a wife—"get a piece of calico that will wash."

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried."

How many an enamored pair have courted in poetry and lived in prose.

SAPOLIO

removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

July 10, 1873. For sale at the Book-Store.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE

FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 1, 1873. Enquire at this office.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Agricultural.

Why Clover Improves the Soil.

Professor Vœlcker thus explains the action of clover in increasing the fertility of soils: All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by crops of clover for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the best manure, is a good crop of clover. A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a locked-up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of amonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano, and in this paper I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would ever think of applying. It is only by carefully investigating subjects like the one under consideration that positive proofs are given, showing the correctness of intelligent observers in the field.

An Important Hint.

All farmers are well aware that the knife-bars of their mowers are liable to sudden and repeated breakage after the machine has been run a few years. These breaks are usually exactly similar to those which might have been expected from a bar of cast-iron, although it is well known that only the best wrought iron is used for knife-bar. The same trouble is found in car-axles, and in this case is attributed to the constant jar of the wheels over an uneven track. We imagine that the breakage of mower knives is due to the wear in the hole in the end at which they connect with the pitman rod of the machine. If this rod fits closely, there is no jar at each reverse of the motion, but if there is a motion of but one-sixteenth of an inch it will soon convert the knife back into steel, and it will then continue to break until the connection is made to fit well.

CONVERTING WEEDS INTO MANURE.—A ready method of utilizing weeds and garden refuse so as to convert them speedily into valuable manure consists in laying them in a trench in successive layers, with unslacked lime between, and then covering the whole with earth. The mass will be rapidly converted into an excellent manure, and the additional percentage of lime will also prove of importance to the economy of the farm.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AT COST.

Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Robinson's Progressive Higher "
Smith's "
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.

The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the

Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

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NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

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NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,

Cheap editions at the BOOK STORE

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

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THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.

The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Bouquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

AT ZEVELY'S Drug Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING
SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS, BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 1872.

FINE CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, CHEWING TOBACCO, CIGARS, Musical Instruments,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C.

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

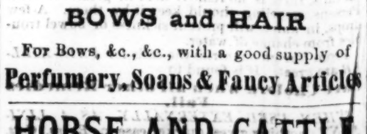
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

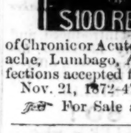
HORSE AND CATTLE



POWDER at Zevely's Drug Store,

CALL AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE FOR Chill and Fever Cure,

PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PURE DRUGS GENERALLY.



THEA-NECTAR GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF T E A.

THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of N. M. Denton, Sen'r., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Davidson College,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.

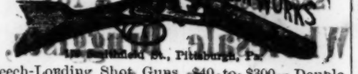
Thoroughly equipped. Seven professorships. Expenses low. Session begins Sept. 25th, 1873. Send for Catalogue. J. R. BLACKBURN, Chairman of the Faculty.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK,

EPIDEMIC & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,

with the newest and best treatment. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces **Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera** and all analogous diseases. **No Family Safe Without It,** and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Write for a Price List to **J. H. JOHNSTON,**



Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $100. Single Guns, $3 to $30. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large Discounts to Dealers or Clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

How, When & Where to Advertise.

See the **Advertisers' Gazette.** Sent by mail for 25c. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $30 a week guaranteed, Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of Goods sent free by mail. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., New York.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to Agents.—Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

Save Your Watches

BY USING THE SETAGON WATCH WINDER. Spring center tempered composition winder; rosewood handle, beautiful and durable.—Well worth the price to any man. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 35 cents, HURLBUT & TOWNSEND, Warren, Ohio, Box 103; or Charlotte, Mich., Box 6.

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(Large size) for Framing or for Portfolios.)

This catalogue of engravings comprises a list of elegant works, from the best American and European artists. Every variety of subject is represented—Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Figures, Marine Views, and Historical Pictures, from such well known artists as LANDSEER, HERRING, WILKIE, ROSA BONHEUR, and others.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are of all sizes, from 12x15 to 20x30, and can be sent by mail or express, prepaid, carefully done up in roller, and without injury.

Price, from $1 to $10, according to size.

A discount made on large purchases.

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These engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, and comprise the Portraits of nearly every distinguished man of the past and present centuries.

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A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.

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108 *FULTON ST., NEW YORK.*

The "LEE MONUMENT" Portrait of

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE.

Engraved on steel by A. B. Walter, under the direction of the American Art Union and adopted and sold by the Lee Memorial Association, incorporated under the laws of Virginia, for the purpose of

Erecting a Monument to the memory of GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

THE undersigned, the authorized agent of the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, General W. N. Pendleton, chairman, are now canvassing Forsyth and other counties, for subscribers to the "Lee Monument Portrait" of General Lee. The adoption of the life-like picture for the purpose named is sufficient to establish it in the favor of all who have not examined it. It is only sold by subscription.

In my absence the portait can be obtained by applying to Miss Julia E. Holderness, at Wilson's Hotel.

Persons at a distance who may desire this beautiful engraving, can obtain the same by sending $5 for the large and $1.75 for the small size, to W. H. HOLDERNESS,

May 15-1873 *Winston, Forsyth County, N. C.*

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FOR SALE.

BUGGY, CULEY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

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A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.

Salem, N. C., Jan 1, 1873.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE. at the BOOKSTORE

ENGINE WANTED!

I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale will please inform me as to price and condition of same.

C. A. HEGE,
May 15, 1873.-20-1m. Salem, N. C.

Richmond & Danville Railroad

(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

On and after Monday, March 3d, 1873, a Mixed Passenger and Freight Train will be run daily (except Sundays,) on R. W. N. C. R. R. between Greensboro' and Kernersville, in accordance with the following Time Table:

Going East.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Kernersville,		9.00 A.M.
Friendship,	9.35 A.M.	9.38
New Garden,	9.55	9.57
Intersection,	10.14	10.16 A.M.
Greensboro',	10.30 A.M.	

Going West.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro',		3.40 P.M.
Intersection,	3.54 P.M.	3.56
New Garden,	4.14	4.16
Friendship,	4.33	4.35 P.M.
Kernersville,	5.10 P.M.	

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN KERNERSVILLE.

MRS. DR. KERNER

Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles to be found in Salem or Greensboro, *at low prices.*

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

April 21, 1873. 17-tf.

W. T. VOGLER,

DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.

SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES, Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.

I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**

Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.

ALSO

White Goods, Embroideries, &c

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

BONNET TRIMMING, NECK and SASH RIBBONS
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & CRAPES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES, &c.
STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

Baltimore, Md.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market.

Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.

March 27, 1873.-13-3m. pd.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;

OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:

1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.

2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.

3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.

That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.

The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have decided to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in zeal for my native State, nor admiration for her brave men and honorable, impetuous glory upon her.

I prefer to have these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.

Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina when her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."

General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of these troops.

In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State I shall not allow myself to refrain from doing injustice to those from any other.

My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.

Address "Our Living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.

The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price per annum in advance.

STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.

Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

WATER WHEEL!

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED

N. F. Barnham's New Turbine Water Wheel

To be the Best Ever Invented.

Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa.

Mental Photograph Albums,

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A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.

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